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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:58:19 ON 28 FEB 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:58:35 ON 28 FEB 2008

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L1      28522 S CATIONIC (L) (((UV OR ULTRAVIOLET) (W) ABSORBER) OR ANTIMICROBI
L2      1284147 S ALCOHOL OR METHANOL OR ETHANOL OR PROPANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR
L3      3771 S L1 AND L2
L4      15970 S SOLUB? (W) SALT
L5      51 S L3 AND L4
L6      1260710 S ((ORGANIC (W) (ACID OR SALT)) OR FORMATE OR ACETATE OR PROPION
L7      14 S L5 AND L6
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=> d que 17 stat

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L1      28522 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CATIONIC (L) (((UV OR ULTRAVIOLE
ET) (W) ABSORBER) OR ANTIMICROBIAL OR (OPTICAL BRIGHTENER) OR
DYE? OR SALT)
L2      1284147 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOL OR METHANOL OR ETHANOL
OR PROPANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR BUTANOL
L3      3771 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L2
L4      15970 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUB? (W) SALT
L5      51 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND L4
L6      1260710 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ((ORGANIC (W) (ACID OR SALT))
OR FORMATE OR ACETATE OR PROPIONATE OR BUTYRATE OR MONOCHLOROAC
ETATE OR TRIFLUOROACETATE OR TARTRATE OR OXALATE OR STEARATE
OR MALEATE OR ACRYLATE OR SUCCINATE OR CITRATE OR LACTATE OR
METHANESULFONATE OR ETHANESULFONATE)
L7      14 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 AND L6
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=> d 1-14 bib abs ind

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2007:192459 CAPLUS
 DN 146:258691
 TI Self-heating skin cleansing compositions containing salt with negative dissolution enthalpy
 IN Cortekar, Hans-Wolfgang
 FA Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien, Germany
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 17pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 1754518	A1	20070221	EP 2006-16395	20060805
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU				
DE 102005039166	A1	20070222	DE 2005-102005039166	20050817
PRAI DE 2005-102005039166 A		20050817		
OS MARPAT 146:258691				
AB The invention concerns water-free, self-heating skin cleansing compns. that produce hydration heat upon mixing with water; the compns. include: (a) min. 15 weight/weight% of water-sol. polyalkanol selected from the group of C2-C9 alkanols with 2-6 hydroxyl groups and/or polyethylene glycols with 3-20 EO and/or polypropylene glycol; (b) min. 5 weight/weight% anionic, zwitterionic, amphoteric, or cationic surfactants or their mixture; (c) at least 5 weight/weight% of a water-soluble salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy; (d) min. 1 weight/weight% of organic and/or inorg. fillers. Thus a cleansing composition contained (weight/weight%): polyethylene glycol 400 30; 1,2-propylene glycol 11.5; sorbit 3.0; glycerin (99.5%) 5.0; Polysorbate 20 1.5; Elfan AT84 8.0; sulfosuccinate 12SP 5.0; perfume 0.3; tocopherol acetate 0.5; Gingseng extract (oil-soluble, iso-Pr myristate) 1.0; talc 12; Aerosil 200 4.0; magnesium sulfate (water-free) 15; Microscrub 50 PC 5; titania 0.2.				
CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)				
ST self heating skin cleansing magnesium sulfate neg dissoln enthalpy				
IT Alcohols, biological studies				
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(C12-18, ethoxylated, Dehydrol L1 7; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)				
IT Glycosides				
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(Glucopon anhydrous; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)				
IT Alcohols, biological studies				
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(aliphatic, polyalkanol; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)				
IT Sulfonic acids, biological studies				
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(alkanesulfonic, salts, α -olefin; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)				
IT Sulfonic acids, biological studies				
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(alkanesulfonic, salts; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)				
IT Polyethers, biological studies				
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(alkyl polyglycoether carboxylates, salts; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)				

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 AN 2007:192459 CAPLUS
 DN 146:258691
 TI Salts, biological studies
 IN Zeolites (synthetic), biological studies
 FA RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 SO (self-heating skin cleansing compns. contg. salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Heating
 (self-heating; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Almond
 Cocos nucifera
 Juglans regia
 Macadamia
 Prunus amygdalus
 (shell, meal; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Lime (chemical)
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (shell; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Alkali metals, biological studies
 Alkaline earth metals
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (sulfates; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Cosmetics and personal care products
 (tissues; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Surfactants
 (zwitterionic; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Microscrub 50PC; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT 5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, mono C12-18-alkyl esters
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Sulfosuccinate 12SP; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT 7631-86-9, Aerosil 200, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (colloidal; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT 77-92-3D, Citric acid, alkylpolyglycolethers, esters, biological studies
 87-69-4D, Tartaric acid, alkylpolyglycolethers, esters, biological studies
 107-35-7D, Taurine, acyl-derivs. 107-36-8D, Isethionic acid, acyl-derivs. 107-97-1D, Sarcosine, acyl-derivs. 5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, monoalkyl ester salts 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 25055-04-5, Polydimethyl-oxo-1,11-undecanediyl]] 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol 25587-80-8, Polyamide-11 83923-51-7, Linochroman-6 161756-30-5, Plantapon LC 7 288146-78-1, Marlinat 242/90M
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 IT Sulfates, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (alkyl-; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Surfactants
 (amphoteric; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Surfactants
 (anionic; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Surfactants
 (cationic; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Flours and Meals
 (corn; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (di-Me, Me hydrogen polysiloxane-, Dow Corning 193; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (di-Me, Me hydrogen, polyoxyalkylene-, Dow Corning 193; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Zea mays
 (flour and meal; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Apricot
 Peach
 Prunus armeniaca
 Prunus avium
 Prunus persica
 (kernel, meal; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Makeup
 (removal; self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Abrasives
 Deouches
 Fillers
 Molecular sieves
 Oatmeal
 Sawdust
 Skin
 Skin cleansers
 Solubility
 Solution enthalpy
 Viscosity
 Wheat bran
 pH
 (self-heating skin cleansing compns. containing salt with neg. dissoln. enthalpy)
 IT Alkali metal chlorides
 Alkaline earth chlorides
 Chalk
 Glass powders
 Jojoba oil
 Polyamides, biological studies
 Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
 Pumice

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:823533 CAPLUS
 DN 143:199424
 TI Cosmetic composition of the water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers
 IN Simonet, Frederic; Nicolas-Morgantini, Luc
 FA L'oreal, Fr.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
 CODEN: P1XXD2
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2006074869	A1	20050818	WO 2004-FR3318	20041221
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SI, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, CA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2864776	B1	20060708	FR 2004-26	20040105
FR 2864776	B1	20060623		
EP 1703888	A1	20060927	EP 2004-816451	20041221
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
BR 2004017896	A	20070427	BR 2004-17893	20041221
US 2007237733	A1	20071011	US 2007-555209	20070530
PRAI FR 2004-26	A	20040105		
US 2004-540329P	P	20040202		
WO 2004-FR3318	W	20041221		
AB The invention concerns a cosmetic composition of the water-in-water type emulsion, comprising in a cosmetically acceptable medium, at least one surfactant, at least 2.25 weight %, based on the total weight of the composition, of at least one water-soluble salt, at least 0.5 weight %, based on the total weight of the composition, of at least one cationic polymer of mol. weight higher than 105, in a weight ratio water-soluble salt(s)/cationic polymer(s) higher than 4.5. The invention also concerns the use of said composition for washing and conditioning keratinous materials, and in particular hair. A cosmetic emulsion contained sodium lauryl ether sulfate 5, cocoylamidopropylbetaine 10, poly(dimethylallylammonium chloride) 1, sodium chloride 5.7, and water 100%, pH = 7.				
IC A61K007-075				
CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
ST cosmetic emulsion surfactant cationic polymer hair wash				
IT Sulfates, biological studies				
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(alkyl derivs.; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)				
IT Betaines				
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(alkyl; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)				
IT Betaines				
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(amidoalkyl; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)				
IT Alcohols, biological studies				
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 (amino, salts; cosmetic compn. of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Surfactants
 (amphoteric; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Surfactants
 (anionic; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Polyelectrolytes
 Surfactants
 (cationic; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Hair preparations
 (conditioners; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Surfactants
 (cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Alkali metal salts
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Surfactants
 (nonionic; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Sulfonic acids, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (salts, alkyl derivs.; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Amines, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (salts; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT Paraffin oils
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (sulfonates; cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

IT 56-86-0D, Glutamic acid, acyl derivs. 107-43-7D, Betaine, cocoylamidopropyl derivs. 689-10-3, Laurylbetaine 994-36-5, Sodium citrate 2002-24-6, Ethanolamine chloride 5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, alkyl derivs. 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7632-05-5, Sodium phosphate 7632-50-0, Ammonium citrate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 9000-30-0D, Guar gum, epoxypropyltrimethylammonium derivs. 9004-84-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-82-4, Sodium lauryl ether sulfate 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 14798-03-0D, Ammonium, salts 26062-79-3, Poly(dimethyldiallylammonium chloride) 26590-05-6, Merquat 550 29297-55-0, Vinylimidazole vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 53998-08-6D, Saccosinate, alkyl derivs. 65497-29-2, Jaguar c18s
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetic composition of water-in-water type emulsion based on surfactants and cationic polymers)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Sulfonic acids, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (alkanesulfonic, salts; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-soluble salt)

IT Betaines
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (alkyl; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Sulfates, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (alkylether; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Betaines
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (amidoalkyl; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (amino; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Surfactants
 (amphoteric; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Surfactants
 (anionic; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Polyelectrolytes
 (cationic; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-soluble salt)

IT Alkali metal salts
 Amines, biological studies
 Monoglycerides
 Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-soluble salt)

IT Hair preparations
 (emulsions; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Salts, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (hydrosol.; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT Alkanes, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (sulfonates; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT 36574-66-0D, N-coco acyl derivs.
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cocamidopropylbetaine; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:586764 CAPLUS
 DN 143:120049

TI Cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, a high-density cationic polymer and a water-soluble salt

IN Simonet, Frederic
 PA L'oreal, Fr.
 SO Fr. Demande, 27 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 2864777	A1	20050708	FR 2004-27	20040105
FR 2864777	B1	20080201		
CA 2491306	A1	20050705	CA 2004-2491306	20041220
US 2005158269	A1	20050721	US 2004-17868	20041222
EP 1557155	A1	20050727	EP 2004-293076	20041222
EP 1557155	B1	20070602		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
AT 361055	T	20070515	AT 2004-293076	20041222
ES 2282826	TS	20071016	ES 2004-293076	20041222
BR 2004005999	A	20050920	BR 2004-5999	20041228
MX 2006PA00146	A	20060908	MX 2005-PA146	20050103
CN 1698572	A	20051123	CN 2005-10004276	20050104
JP 2005232169	A	20050902	JP 2005-26999	20050105
PRAI FR 2004-27	A	20040105		
US 2004-540339P	P	20040202		
AB A detergent composition comprises an anionic and an amphoteric surfactant selected from C8-24 alkyl(C8-24)amidoalkylbetaines, sulfobetaines, C8-24 alkyl(C8-24)amidoalkylsulfobetaines, alkyl(C8-24)amphomonoacetates, alkyl(C8-24)amphodiacetates, alkyl(C8-24)amphomonoacetates, alkyl(C8-24)amphodipropionates and phosphobetaines, wherein a ratio of anionic surfactant(s)/ amphoteric surfactant(s) is lower or equal to 1; at least a cationic polymer having a charge d. of higher than 5 meq/g; and at least 1% in weight of a water-soluble mineral or organic salt, the anion of the latter comprises from 1 to 7 carbon atoms; the total quantity the surfactant to the composition is lower than 18% of the total weight of the composition The composition is used for the washing and the conditioning of the keratinous materials, such as hair. A hair preparation contained polyoxvethylenesodium lauryl sulfate 5, cocoylamidopropylbetaine 10, poly(dimethyldiallylammonium chloride) 1, sodium chloride 5.7, and water q.s. 100%.				
IC ICM A61K007-11				
ICS A61K007-075				
CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
ST cosmetic hair surfactant cationic polymer salt				
IT Onium compounds RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (1-[2-(carboxymethoxy)ethyl]-1-(carboxymethyl)-4,6-dihydro-2-norococo alkyl imidazolium, inner salts, disodium salts; cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-soluble salt)				
IT Sulfonic acids, biological studies RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (1-alkenesulfonic, salts; cosmetic cleansing composition containing				

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-sol. salt)

IT 56-86-0D, L-Glutamic acid, acyl derivs. 107-36-8D, acyl derivs. 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 994-36-5, Sodium citrate 2002-24-6 5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, derivs. 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7632-05-5, Sodium phosphate 7632-50-0, Ammonium citrate 7647-14-5, Salt, biological studies 7664-36-0D, Sulfuric acid, alkyl derivs. 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 9000-30-0D, Guar gum, epoxypropyltrimethylammonium derivs. 9002-98-6, Lupasol g35 9004-24-6D, Cellulose, quaternary ammonium salts 9004-82-4, Texapon N 702 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 26062-79-3, Poly(dimethyldiallylammonium) chloride 26590-05-6, Merquat 550 29297-55-0, Vinylimidazole vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 40154-71-0D, Sulfacetate, alkyl derivs. 53998-08-6D, Saccosinate, acyl derivs. 156511-15-8, Texo-Betain F 50
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cosmetic cleansing composition containing anionic and amphoteric surfactants, high-d. cationic polymer and water-soluble salt)

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
 AN 2005:586762 CAPLUS
 DN 143:120048
 TI Water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on a surfactant and a cationic polymer
 IN Simonet, Frederic; Nicolas, Morgantini Luc
 PA L'oreal, Fr.
 SO Fr. Demande, 28 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 2864776	A1	20060708	FR 2004-26	20040106
FR 2864776	B1	20060623		
WO 2006074869	A1	20060818	WO 2004-FR3318	20041221
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1708888	A1	20060927	EP 2004-816451	20041221
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS			
BR 2004017893	A	20070427	BR 2004-17893	20041221
US 2007237733	A1	20071011	US 2007-585209	20070530
PRAI FR 2004-26	A	20040106		
US 2004-540329P	P	20040202		
WO 2004-FR3318	W	20041221		
AB	A cosmetic hair preparation of type water-in-water emulsion, comprises a surfactant, at least 2.25% of a water-soluble salt, at least 0.5% of a cationic polymer having a mol. weight higher than 106, wherein the ratio of hydrosol. salt(s)/cationic polymer(s) is higher than 4.5. A hair preparation contained sodium lauryl sulfate 5, cocoylamidopropylbetaine 10, poly(dimethylallyl ammonium chloride) 1, sodium chloride 5.7, and water q.s. 100%.			
IC	ICM A61K007-11			
CC	ICS A61K007-075			
ST	62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)			
IT	cosmetic hair emulsion surfactant cationic polymer			
IT	Onium compounds			
IT	RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (1-[2-(carboxymethoxy)ethyl]-1-(carboxymethyl)-4,5-dihydro-2-norcorco alkyl imidazolium, inner salts, disodium salts; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)			
IT	Sulfonic acids, biological studies			
IT	RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (1-alkenesulfonic, salts; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)			
IT	Sulfonic acids, biological studies			
IT	RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (alkanesulfonic, salts; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)			

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN (Continued)
 vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 40154-71-00, Sulfoacetate, alkyl derivs.
 53998-08-6D, Sarcosinate, acyl derivs. 65497-29-2, Jaguar c13s
 81859-24-7, JR 400
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN (Continued)
 IT Betaines
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (alkyl; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Sulfates, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (alkylether; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Betaines
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (amidoalkyl; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Alcohols, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (amino; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Surfactants
 (anionic; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Polyelectrolytes
 Surfactants
 (cationic; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Hair preparations
 (emulsions; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Salts, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (hydrosol.; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Surfactants
 (nonionic; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Alkanes, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (sulfonates; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT Alkali metal salts
 Amines, biological studies
 Monoglycerides
 Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT 36574-66-0D, N-coco acyl deriv.
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Cocoamidopropylbetaine; water-in-water cosmetic emulsion based on surfactant and cationic polymer)
 IT 56-86-0D, L-Glutamic acid, acyl derivs. 107-36-8D, acyl derivs.
 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 994-36-5, Sodium citrate 2002-24-6 5158-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, derivs.
 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7457-98-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7632-05-5, Sodium phosphate 7632-50-0, Ammonium citrate 7647-14-5, Salt, biological studies
 7664-93-0D, Sulfuric acid, alkyl derivs. 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 9000-30-0D, Guar gum, epoxypolytrimethylammonium derivs. 9004-34-0D, Cellulose, quaternary ammonium salts
 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 26062-79-3, Poly(dimethylallyl ammonium) chloride 26590-05-6, Merquat 550 29297-55-0, Vinylimidazole

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
 AN 2004:161244 CAPLUS
 DN 140:202430
 TI Salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentylene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials
 IN Armand, Michel; Michot, Christophe; Gauthier, Michel; Choquette, Yves
 PA Hydro-Quebec, Can.; Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 33 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 5

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 1391962	A2	20040225	EP 2003-292436	19971230
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
CA 2194127	A1	19980630	CA 1996-2194127	19961230
CA 2199231	A1	19980905	CA 1997-2199231	19970305
EP 850933	A1	19980701	EP 1997-403188	19971230
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CA 2248304	C	19980709	CA 1997-2248304	19971230
CA 2248304	C	20071113		
EP 889663	A2	19990113	EP 1997-951051	19971230
EP 889663	B1	20030507		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
EP 890176	A1	19990113	EP 1997-951052	19971230
EP 890176	B1	20010620		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
JP 2000508114	T	20000627	JP 1998-529517	19971230
JP 2000508346	T	20000704	JP 1998-529516	19971230
JP 2000508676	T	20000711	JP 1998-529514	19971230
JP 2000508677	T	20000711	JP 1998-529515	19971230
JP 2000508678	T	20000711	JP 1998-529516	19971230
JP 2002514245	T	20020514	JP 1998-529513	19971230
US 6120696	A	20000919	US 1998-125792	19980828
US 6171522	B1	20010109	US 1998-101811	19981119
US 6333425	B1	20011225	US 1998-101810	19981119
US 6228942	B1	20010506	US 1998-125798	19981202
US 6395367	B1	20020528	US 1998-125799	19981202
US 6319428	B1	20011120	US 1998-125797	19981203
US 6365068	B1	20020402	US 2000-609362	20000630
US 6576159	B1	20030610	US 2000-638793	20000809
US 2001024749	A1	20010927	US 2001-826941	20010406
US 6506517	B2	20030114		
US 2002009650	A1	20020124	US 2001-858439	20010516
US 2002102380	A1	20020801	US 2002-107742	20020327
US 6835495	B2	20041228		
US 2003052310	A1	20030320	US 2002-253035	20020324
US 2003066988	A1	20030410	US 2002-253970	20020324
US 2003074668	A1	20030407	US 2004-189453	20040227
US 2005123831	A1	20050609	US 2004-926283	20040825
JP 2008007781	A	20080117	JP 2007-193021	20070725
PRAI CA 1996-2194127	A	19961230		
CA 1997-2199231	A	19970305		
EP 1997-403188	A3	19971230		
JP 1998-529513	AS	19971230		
WO 1997-CA1008	W	19971230		
WO 1997-CA1009	W	19971230		
WO 1997-CA1010	W	19971230		
WO 1997-CA1011	W	19971230		
WO 1997-CA1012	W	19971230		
WO 1997-CA1013	W	19971230		
US 1998-101810	A3	19981119		
US 1998-101811	A3	19981119		

- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
- US 1998-125798 A3 19981202
US 1998-125799 A3 19981202
US 1998-125797 A1 19981203
US 2000-658793 A1 20000809
US 2001-858459 A1 20010616
US 2002-107742 A1 20020327
- AB This invention describes ionic compds. where the anionic charge is delocalized. One compound of the invention contains an anionic part associated with at least one mono- or multivalent cationic part M^{nt}, in a number sufficient to ensure electronic neutrality of the material. M can be a hydronium, nitrosyl NO⁺, an ammonium NH⁴⁺, a metallic cation with valence m, an organic cation having a valence m, or an organometallic cation having valence m. The anionic charge is carried by a new pentacyclic moiety or derivative of tetrapentalene carrying electroattractive substituents. The compds. are used notably for ionic conduction, electronic conductors, dyes and colorants, and catalysts for diverse chemical reactions. They can also be used as electrolytes in fuel cells and batteries.
- IC ICM H01M006-16
ICS H01M010-40
- CC E2-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
- ST Section cross-reference(s): 27, 28, 29, 35, 76
pentacyclic tetrapentalene salt charge delocalized anion ionic conduction; alkali alk earth transition metal salt heterocyclic electrolyte polymer; electrochem cell fuel polyelectrolyte cond soly catalysis fluoropolymer polysiloxane
- IT Polyoxalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(5-membered ring- containing; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Spinel-type crystals
(LiV₂Mn₂O₂, pos. electrode; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polymerization
(anionic; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Solvents
(aprotic, title compds. soluble in; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polymers, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(block, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, allyl glycidyl ether; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Optical absorption
(by polymer electrolytes; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Carbon black, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(composite electrodes with soft polymer or LiCoO₂ and polymer gel electrolytes, or with acetylene black, VGO and PEP; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Ethers, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(cyclic, solvent for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polysiloxanes, reactions
- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
- IT Textiles
(laminated, polyelectrolyte composite membrane perfluorinated sulfonylpyrazole-containing polymer; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(nitrogen, five-membered, aromatic, anions of; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Open circuit potential
(of dye-sensitized solar cells with imidazolium-triazole-iodide electrolytes; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Ionic conductivity
(of lithium salts in polymer electrolytes and polymer gel electrolytes; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Cyclic voltammetry
(of secondary battery cells with polymer gel electrolytes; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polysulfides
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(organic, pos. electrode; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Cations
(organic; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Fluorides, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(organic; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Azines
Group VA element compounds
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(phosphazines, polymers, "solvents" for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Silicates, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(phospho-, iron, manganese, and lithium -containing; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(phosphorus, aromatic, five-membered, anions of; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polar solvents
(polymeric; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Vinyl compounds, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polymers; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
- RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(di-Me, Me hydrogen, a trimethylsilyl-terminated polysiloxane; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Lithiation
(during battery operation; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polyoxalkylenes, processes
RL: PRP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(electrolyte complexes with lithium salts, carbon blacks, (1,2,3-triazolium) ionic liqs., and other materials; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Substituent effects
(electronic, electron-withdrawing substituents; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polyoxalkylenes, uses
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(esters, ester of dicarboxylic acid-substituted 1,2,3-triazole salts; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(five-membered, aromatic, with combinations of N, S, P in ring, anions of; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fluorine-containing; reaction products; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(fluorine-containing; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Aromatic hydrocarbons, preparation
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(halo, anions containing 5-membered rings; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Hydrocarbons, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(halo, solvent for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Cyano group
(ionic compds. containing; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Phosphates, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(iron, manganese, and lithium -containing; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
- IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxalkylene-, polyethylene glycol- based, "solvents" for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Olivine-group minerals
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(pos. electrode; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Secondary batteries
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions for use in; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Aldol condensation catalysts
- Antistatic agents
Coloring materials
Corrosion inhibitors
Dyes
Electron delocalization
Esterification
Friedel-Crafts reaction catalysts
Fuel cell separators
Heterojunction solar cells
Ionic liquids
Michael reaction catalysts
Plasticizers
Polyelectrolytes
Polymer electrolytes
Polymerization catalysts
Solubility
Substitution reaction, nucleophilic
Surfactants
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Alkali metal salts
Transition metal salts
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Fluoropolymers, uses
Polyanilines
Salts, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or

- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Alkaline earth salts
Rare earth salts
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Organometallic compounds
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts with organometallic cations; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Nitrous compounds
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(salts; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Electric current
(short circuit; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Phosphates, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(silico-, iron, manganese, and lithium -containing; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(siloxane-, reaction products; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Ethers, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(solvent for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Amides, uses
Nitrates, uses
Nitriles, uses
Sulfamides
Sulfones
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(solvent for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Diels-Alder reaction catalysts
(stereoselective; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(sulfur, aromatic, five-membered, anions of; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT Aromatic compounds
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(sulfur, heterocyclic, five-membered, anions of; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
conductive materials)
- IT 210289-02-6P
RL: PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(electrolyte, ionic liquid; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 210470-02-3P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(electropolymer; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in electrochem. cells, and corrosion of; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 96-49-1, Ethylene carbonate 108-32-7, Propylene carbonate
RL: PRP (Properties)
(in gel polymer electrolyte; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 107-13-1, Acrylonitrile, reactions
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(in gel polymer electrolyte; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 110-86-1D, Pyridine, anionic derivs.
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(including photosensitizing dyes; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 2923-16-2
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(made by Parish, see pg. 13; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 13469-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(nanoparticles; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 7439-93-2D, Lithium, alloys
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(neg. electrode; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 661461-63-8P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(photoinitiator; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 210289-59-1P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyelectrolyte composite membrane with GoreTex and Friedel-Crafts catalyst; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 1317-37-9, Iron sulfide (FeS) 10028-22-5, Iron sulfate (Fe2(SO4)3) 11099-11-9, Vanadium oxide 12068-85-9, Iron disulfide (FeS2) 12423-04-9, Lithium vanadium oxide (LiV3O8) 61179-01-9, Aluminum lithium manganese oxide 131344-56-4, Cobalt lithium nickel oxide 133782-19-1, Lithium manganese vanadium oxide 162684-16-4, Lithium manganese nickel oxide 204450-96-4, Chromium lithium manganese oxide
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(pos. electrode; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 661461-54-7P
- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
materials)
- IT Cations
(trivalent, metal salts; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 75-21-8D, Ethylene oxide, block polyoxyalkylene copolymers containing 75-56-9D, Propylene oxide, block polyoxyalkylene copolymers containing 106-92-3D, Allylglycidyl ether, block polyoxyalkylene copolymers containing
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(solvents for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 661461-43-4P
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(Aldol condensation catalyst; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 280-67-9, 1,4-Diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(DABCO; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 210469-99-1P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(a dye; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 661467-43-2P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(an antistatic surfactant; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 12036-21-4, Vanadium dioxide
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(battery electrode composites with acetylene black and PBO; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 210469-97-9P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(composite electrodes with LiCoO2 and carbon black; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 661461-60-5DP, polyaniline doped with
RL: PRP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); PYP (Physical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(conductor and corrosion inhibitor; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 7439-89-6, Iron, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(corrosion of; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 1314-35-6, Tungsten trioxide, uses 202847-01-6, Hydrogen iridium oxide
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(electrode; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide
RL: PRP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(electrolyte complexes with lithium salts, carbon blacks, (1,2,3-triazolium) ionic liqs., and other materials; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
RL: PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(ure and polymer electrolytes with polyethylene oxide; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 110-86-1, Pyridine, uses 865-47-4 5264-33-5 7440-50-8, Copper, uses 7440-66-6, Zinc, uses 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, uses 16941-12-1, Chloroplatinic acid
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 7580-67-8, Lithium hydride
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 7553-56-2, Iodine, uses 141460-19-7, N 3 Dye 178631-05-5
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 9003-07-0, Polycarbonate
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 12190-79-3, Cobalt lithium oxide (CoLiO2)
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 210289-36-4P 661461-40-1P 661461-42-3P 661461-49-0P 661461-50-3P 661461-64-9P 661467-44-3P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 13968-08-6DP, Hydronium, salts
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 289-06-5D, Thiadiazole, anionic derivs. 289-95-2D, Pyrimidine, anionic derivs. 290-37-9D, Pyrazine, anionic derivs. 7439-93-2, Lithium, uses 11120-54-0D, Oxadiazole, anionic derivs.
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 124-35-9, Carbon dioxide, formation (nonpreparative)
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, reactions
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); REM (Removal or disposal); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)
- IT 554-68-7, Triethylammonium chloride 2624-17-1, Sodium isocyanurate 4128-37-4 7492-68-4, Copper carbonate 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, processes 14075-53-7, Potassium tetrafluoroborate 65872-66-2, 1,4-Diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane, hydrochloride
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN (Continued)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 56664-66-5
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 123-91-1, Dioxane, uses 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 75-38-7D, Vinylidene difluoride, derivs., polymers of 80-62-6D, Methyl methacrylate, derivs., polymers of 88-12-0D, derivs., polymers of 107-13-1D, Acrylonitrile, derivs., polymers of
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 210289-57-9P
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PUR (Purification or recovery); PYP (Physical process); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 210289-51-3P
RL: PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 661461-51-4P
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 67-56-1, Methanol, uses
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 210469-91-3P 661461-52-5P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 210470-01-2P
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 709-62-6P 7343-34-2P, 3,5-Dimethyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole 25979-00-4P
210289-29-5P 210289-38-6P 210289-49-9P 210289-52-4P 210469-88-8P
210469-96-7P 661461-45-6P 661461-57-0P 661461-60-5P
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 100-06-1P, p-Acetylanisole 210289-48-8P 661461-44-5P 661461-53-6P
661461-55-8P 661461-56-9P 661461-57-4P
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN (Continued)

661461-39-8P 661461-41-2P 661461-46-7P 661461-48-9P 661465-23-2P
661467-34-1P 661467-35-2P 661467-36-3P 661467-38-5P 661467-39-6DP, tetraalkylammonium salts
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 100-42-5D, Styrene, 5-membered ring- containing derivs.
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 126-33-0D, Sulfolane, derivs.
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(solvent for title compds.; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 156118-35-3DP, 2-(6-cyano-1,3,4-triazole)-4,4-difluorobutyl-, lithium salt
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(surfactant and antistatic; salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN (Continued)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 76-05-1, reactions 78-94-4, Methyl vinyl ketone, reactions 94-41-7
98-88-4, Benzoyl chloride 100-52-7, Benzaldehyde, reactions 100-66-3, Anisole, reactions 102-52-3, 1,1,3,3-Tetramethoxypropane 106-20-7, Di-2-ethylhexylamine 108-24-7, Acetic anhydride 109-72-8, Butyllithium, reactions 110-61-2, Succinic dinitrile 112-76-5, Stearic acid chloride 121-44-8, Triethylamine, reactions 143-33-9, Sodium cyanide 144-56-8, Sodium bicarbonate, reactions 303-04-8, 2,3-Dichloro-Hexafluoro-2-butene 326-90-9, 4,4,4-Trifluoro-1-(2-furyl)-1,3-butanedione 326-91-0 376-72-4, Perfluorobutanesulfonyl fluoride 407-38-5, 2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl trifluoroacetate 421-83-0, Trifluoromethanesulfonyl chloride 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, reactions 538-75-0, Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide 542-92-7, Cyclopentadiene, reactions 554-13-2, Lithium carbonate 584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 676-58-4, Methylmagnesium chloride 677-25-8, Ethenesulfonyl fluoride 692-50-2 696-18-0, 1,3-Diisopropylcarbodiimide 764-08-2, 1-Decyne 765-12-8, Triethylene glycol divinyl ether 917-70-4, Lanthanum acetate 937-14-4, 3-Chloroperoxybenzoic acid 1000-84-6 1068-57-1, Acetylhydrazide 1122-28-7, 4,5-Dicyanimidazole 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, reactions 1522-22-1, Hexafluoroacetylacetone 1643-19-2, Tetraethylammonium bromide 1648-99-3 2094-98-6, 1,1'-Azobis(cyclohexanecarbonitrile) 2582-30-1, 1-Aminoguanidine bicarbonate 2633-67-2, 4-Styrenesulfonyl chloride 2638-94-0, 4,4'-Azobis(4-cyanovaleic acid) 2893-78-9, Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt 3804-23-7, Scandium acetate 4546-96-6, 1,2,3-Triazole-4,5-dicarboxylic acid 7447-41-8, Lithium chloride, reactions 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, reactions 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, reactions 7664-39-8, Hydrofluoric acid, reactions 7757-82-6, Sodium sulfate, reactions 7758-09-0, Potassium nitrate 7782-50-5, Chlorine, reactions 7789-23-3, Potassium fluoride 9002-92-0, Brj 30 13360-57-1 13637-84-8, Chlorosulfonyl fluoride 13781-67-4, 2-(3-Thienyl) ethanol 14636-75-7, Nitrosonium tetrafluoroborate 16090-14-5 17458-13-9, 18-Crown-6 17587-22-3, 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-Heptafluoro-7,7-dimethyl-4,6-octanedione 20583-66-8, 1,1,1,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-Decafluoro-2,4-Heptanedione 26628-22-8, Sodium azide 27070-49-1, 1,2,3-Triazole 31469-15-5, 1-Methoxy-1-(trimethylsilyloxy)-2-methyl-1-propene 39262-22-1 39377-49-6, Copper cyanide 53188-07-1, Trolox 56512-49-3, 4-(Dimethylamino)azobenzene-4'-sulfonyl chloride 65059-09-0, 1-Ethyl-3-methyl-1H-imidazolium chloride 66061-48-7 77968-17-3 81850-46-6 81850-47-7 89185-45-9, Polyaniline hydrochloride 210049-00-6 210289-26-2 210289-55-7 210469-93-5 661461-58-1 661461-61-6
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 7081-78-9P, 1-Chloro-1-ethoxyethane 14694-34-9P 210289-23-9P
210289-24-0P 210289-27-3P 210289-28-4P 210289-33-1P 210289-34-2P
210289-35-3P 210469-96-8P 210470-00-1P 661461-47-8P 661461-59-2P
661467-33-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 1333-74-0, Hydrogen, uses
RL: RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(salts of pentacyclic or tetrapentalene derived anions, and their uses as ionic conductive materials)

IT 58649-06-1P 107740-92-1P 159699-92-0P 210289-25-1P 210469-94-6P

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
AN 2003:737822 CAPLUS
DN 139:246914
TI Soluble cationic dyes, their production and their use on hair
IN Moeckli, Peter
PA Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 103 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN, CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
W0 2003/076518	A2	2003/0918	W0 2003-EP2199	2003/0304
W0 2003/076518	A3	2004/0206		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GR, GU, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, VE, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003/27030	A1	2003/0922	AU 2003-27030	2003/0304
EP 1483334	A3	2004/1208	EP 2003-148338	2003/0304
EP 1483334	B1	2007/0704		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, BE, HU, SK				
JP 2006/020013	T	2006/0707	JP 2003-574730	2003/0304
AT 366287	T	2007/0715	AT 2003-148338	2003/0304
US 2006/120493	A1	2006/0609	US 2006-507383	2006/0202
FRAI EP 2002-405179	A	2002/0311		
W0 2003-EP2199	W	2003/0304		
MARPAT 139:246914				
AB A process for converting sparingly soluble salts of cationic dyes and inorg. acids into more readily soluble salts of organic acids comprises (a) preparing a sparingly water-soluble salt of the cationic dye with the anion of an inorg. acid, (b) adding thereto, in a monohydric aliphatic alc., an alkali metal salt or an organic acid, (c) filtering off the resulting sparingly soluble alkali metal salt of the inorg. acid, and (d) optionally converting the resulting dye solution into a solid form. The process is simple and the soluble dyes are suitable for application to hair. In an example, 2-(p-aminophenylazo)-1,3-dimethylimidazolium chloride in MeOH was heated with KOAc to give the dark violet dye acetate.				
IC IOM 008044-16				
CC 41-5 (Dyes, Organic Pigments, Fluorescent Brighteners, and Photographic Sensitizers)				
ST Section cross-reference(s): 62				
IT cationic dye soluble salt prodn application hair				
IT Alcohols, uses				
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)				
(C1-4; in production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)				
IT Azo dyes				
Dyes				
(cationic; production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)				
IT Hair preparations				

IT ANSWER 6 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

(dye; prodn. of sol. cationic dyes for use on hair)

IT Dyes
(water-soluble; production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)

IT 600145-87-7P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(brown-violet dye; in production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)

IT 600145-83-3P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dark violet dye; production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)

IT 73570-52-2 161328-92-3 412015-75-9 477952-19-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(dye starting material; in production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)

IT 97404-02-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(dye starting material; production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)

IT 69700-13-6P 514813-23-1P 514813-25-3P 600145-84-4P 600145-85-5P
600145-89-9P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dye; in production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)

IT 7447-40-7P, Potassium chloride, preparation
RL: BYP (Byproduct); PREP (Preparation)
(in production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses
67-63-0, 2-Propanol, uses 71-23-8, 1-Propanol, uses
71-36-3, 1-Butanol, uses 75-65-0, tert-Butyl alcohol, uses
78-83-1, Isobutyl alcohol, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(in production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, reactions 57-11-4, Stearic acid, reactions
76-05-1, Trifluoroacetic acid, reactions 79-09-4, Propionic acid, reactions
590-29-4, Potassium formate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(starting material; in production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)

IT 127-05-2, Potassium acetate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(starting material; production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)

IT 600145-86-6P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(violet dye; in production of soluble cationic dyes for use on hair)

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STIN (Continued)

(cationic; surfactant diacids, amic acids, imides, esters, and salts from (perfluoroalkylethylthio)alkylsuccinic anhydrides)

IT Carboxylic acids, preparation

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(Glycarboxylic; surfactant diacids, amic acids, imides, esters, and salts from (perfluoroalkylethylthio)alkylsuccinic anhydrides)

IT Surfactants

(fluorosurfactants; surfactant diacids, amic acids, imides, esters, and salts from (perfluoroalkylethylthio)alkylsuccinic anhydrides)

IT Surfactants

(nonionic; surfactant diacids, amic acids, imides, esters, and salts from (perfluoroalkylethylthio)alkylsuccinic anhydrides)

IT Surface tension

(of diacids, amic acids, imides, esters, and salts from (perfluoroalkylethylthio)alkylsuccinic anhydrides in water)

IT Esters, preparation

Imides

Salts, preparation

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(surfactant diacids, amic acids, imides, esters, and salts from (perfluoroalkylethylthio)alkylsuccinic anhydrides)

IT 104-78-9, N,N-Diethyl-1,3-propanediamine 109-55-7, N,N-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine 109-89-7, Triethylamine, reactions 112-27-6, Triethyleneglycol 4543-96-8, N,N,N'-Triethyl-1,3-propanediamine 7538-42-3, 2-Buten-1-ylsuccinic anhydride 7539-12-0, Allylsuccinic anhydride 9418-4-3, 2-(Perfluorooctylethyl)ethanethiol 34461-26-8, 2-(Perfluorohexylethyl)ethanethiol 42482-06-4 81949-82-8

3-Buten-2-ylsuccinic anhydride 57732-59-3

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(precursor; surfactant diacids, amic acids, imides, esters, and salts from (perfluoroalkylethylthio)alkylsuccinic anhydrides)

IT 57732-57-9P 57732-49-1P 57732-82-7P 57732-65-9P 57732-69-6P 57732-70-05-9P 57732-06-0P 57732-17-3P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(surfactant diacids, amic acids, imides, esters, and salts from (perfluoroalkylethylthio)alkylsuccinic anhydrides)

IT 1070-34-4DP, Monomethyl succinate, (perfluoroalkylethylthio)propyl 1 derivs. 51099-98-0DP, Monomethyl sodium succinate, (perfluoroalkylethylthio)propyl derivs. 57732-65-1P 57732-67-3P 57732-71-9P 57732-74-2P 57732-76-4P 57732-79-7P 57732-07-1P 57732-08-2P 57732-09-3P 57732-11-7P 57732-15-9P 57732-15-1P 57732-19-6P 57732-21-9P 57732-22-0P 57732-23-1P 57732-25-3P 57732-26-5P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(surfactant diacids, amic acids, imides, esters, and salts from (perfluoroalkylethylthio)alkylsuccinic anhydrides)

RE CNT 59 THERE ARE 59 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AN ANSWER 7 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
AN 2003:269662 CAPLUS
IN 139:181988
DI "Single tail" and "twin tail" 3-(perfluoroalkylethanethia)alkylsuccinic
anhydrides give RF segmented diacids, amic acids, imides, esters, and
salts. Unusual 1H NMR of the succinic acids
AU Brace, Neal O.; Mull, Steven G
CS Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL, 60187, USA
SO Journal of Fluorine Chemistry (2007), 121(1), 33-50
CODEN: JFLCAR; ISSN: 0022-1139
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
JA Journal
LA English
AB Free radical addition of RfCH2CH2SH (1; Rf = n-C6F13; n-C8F17; n-C10F21; RSH) to 2-alkenyl-1-succinic anhydrides (2-7; C3-C6, and C8) gives adducts 8-13 (RSCfH11CH2CH2R)[CHC(O)(O)C(CH2)] in 90-100% conversion and yield. Thus, addition of thiol 1 to 2 (R1, R2 = H), or 3 (but-3-en-2-yl anhydride; R1 = H, R2 = vinyl), gives only terminal RS-substituted adduct 8 and 9 (resp.). However, the higher alkenyl anhydrides 4-7 (R1 = CH3(CH2)n, n = 0-4) add 1 to give regioisomeric anhydrides 10a, b-13a, b with twin RF and alkyl tails of different sizes. Anhydrides 8-13a, b react quantit. with nucleophiles. Amines give succinic acids, and then imides; water and strong bases give diacids and salts; alcohols, ethylene glycol, and ethylene glycol give half esters. Diethylamine and 8 give RS-substituted succinamic acid RS(CH2)3[CH(COOH)CH2CONEt2] (24a, b). The NEt2 groups of 24a, b rotate slowly around the mesomeric C-N σ bond of (-O-C(N)-Et)2, and the two Et groups are non-equivalent in NMR spectra. Similarly, in succinamic acids 31a, b and 32a, b, derived from anhydride 3 and amine CH3NH2, the syn and anti methyls of the (-O-C(N)-)(CH3)R amide function give two NMR signals. Likewise, the slowly rotating R[R:(CH2)3N(CH3)2] groups of 31a, b and 32a, b give rise to syn and anti tautomers with non-equivalent N(CH3)2 groups. The imides from reaction of 3-7, or 8-13, with NHC(CH2)3N(CH3)2 are strongly basic and form water soluble salts with acids. These anionic, cationic, nonionic or amphoteric RF-surfactants afford surface tensions in water below 18 dyne/cm and are similar to RF-surfactants used for fighting hydrocarbon fuel fires. The new RF-segmented compds. are analogous to RF-RH segmented amphiphiles that readily self-assemble into stable fluorinated vesicles, tubules and other organized mol. systems.
CC 46-3 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
ST Section cross-reference(s): 23
perfluoroalkylethyl thioalkylsuccinic anhydride surfactant prepri; thioalkylsuccinate perfluoroalkylethyl surfactant prepri; thioalkylsuccinate perfluoroalkylethyl surfactant prepri; thioalkylsuccinic acid perfluoroalkylethyl surfactant prepri
IT Sulfides, preparation
RL RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
IT (perfluoroalkylethylthio)alkylsuccinic anhydrides for surfactant diacids, amic acids, imides, esters, and salts)
IT Carboxylic acids, preparation
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(amic; surfactant diacids, amic acids, imides, esters, and salts from (perfluoroalkylethylthio)alkylsuccinic anhydrides)
IT Surfactants
(amphoteric; surfactant diacids, amic acids, imides, esters, and salts from (perfluoroalkylethylthio)alkylsuccinic anhydrides)
IT Surfactants
(anionic; surfactant diacids, amic acids, imides, esters, and salts from (perfluoroalkylethylthio)alkylsuccinic anhydrides)
IT Surfactants

17 ANSWER 8 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2001:830673 CAPLUS
 DN 135:362372
 TI Antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing a quaternary ammonium compound
 IN Lumsdunn, Walter Joseph; Villa, Virogilio Barba
 PA Unilever PLC, UK; Unilever N.V.
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN CNT

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1153544	A2	20011114	EP 2001-304141	20010508
	EP 1153544	A3	20011121		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	CA 2346626	A1	20011111	CA 2001-2346626	20010508
	US 2002031486	A1	20020314	US 2001-851273	20010508
PRAI	US 2000-204212P	P	20000511		
AB	<p> An antimicrobial cleansing composition, a water insol. substrate or wipe, which is impregnated with the inventive composition, and the process of making and using the inventive wipe are described. The composition demonstrates antimicrobial efficacy from water soluble or dispersible bactericidal agent, preferably a cationic antimicrobial compound, more preferably a quaternary ammonium compound, or a salt or precursor thereof, most preferably from a compound selected from benzethonium Me, benzethonium and benzalkonium water-soluble salts. The inventive composition and inventive wipe also achieves effective, mild cleansing from one or more nonionic surfactants, and achieves an acceptable skin feel in-use, free from stickiness, without any volatile alc. (bp < 210°) present. In the formulation. Moreover, the inventive composition contains less than 1% of any of the compds. selected from an amphoteric surfactant, an anionic surfactant, a halogenated aromatic hydrocarbon, an amide, and a volatile alc. with a b.p. of under 210° C. </p>				
IC	ICM A01N03-12				
	G2- A01N03-34				
CC	62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
	Section cross-reference(s): 5, 6S				
ST	antimicrobial cleanser wipe quaternary ammonium				
IT	Glycosides				
	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)				
	(Coco) antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)				
IT	Laurel				
	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)				
	(PEG-60; antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)				
IT	Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies				
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(alkylbenzylidimethyl, chlorides; antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)				
IT	Perfumes				
	(antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)				
IT	Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies				
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)				
IT	Vitamins				
	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)				
	(antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)				
IT	Antimicrobial agents				
	Cosmetics				
	Detergents				

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 (antimicrobial cleansing compn. and wipe contg. quaternary ammonium compd.)
 IT Cosmetics
 (emollients; antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)
 IT Aloe barbadensis
 (gel; antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)
 IT Surfactants
 (nonionic; antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)
 IT Alcohols, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (polyhydric; antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)
 IT Medical goods
 (wipes; antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing quaternary ammonium compound)
 IT 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 3380-34-5, Triclosan 25155-18-4,
 Methyl Benzethonium chloride
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)
 IT 56-81-5, Glycerine, uses 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, uses 58-95-7,
 Tocopheryl acetate 60-00-4, Versene, uses 77-92-9, Citric
 acid, uses 120-40-1, Lauramide dea 6132-04-3, Sodium citrate
 dihydrate 6440-58-0, DMDM Hydantoin 9006-64-5, Polysorbate 20
 24634-61-5, Potassium sorbate 27826-64-2, Lauryl glucoside 58946-77-8,
 Decyl glucoside 297749-35-0, Polyderm PPI CA-15
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (antimicrobial cleansing composition and wipe containing)

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 927-20-8, Magnesium glycerophosphate 1300-49-8, Magnesium
 phenolsulfonate 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1309-48-4, Magnesium
 oxide, biological studies 3632-91-5, Magnesium gluconate 7487-88-9,
 Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7558-80-7, Monoammonium phosphate
 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, biological studies 7722-76-1, Monoammonium
 phosphate 7758-11-4, Dipotassium phosphate 7778-77-0, Monopotassium
 phosphate 7779-25-1, Magnesium citrate 7786-30-3, Magnesium
 chloride, biological studies 7789-48-2, Magnesium bromide 10043-52-4,
 Calcium chloride, biological studies 10043-83-1, Magnesium
 orthophosphate 10124-37-5, Calcium nitrate 10377-58-9, Magnesium
 iodide 10377-60-3, Magnesium nitrate 12125-01-8, Ammonium fluoride
 12619-64-6, Magnesium borate 18917-98-6, Magnesium lactate
 19262-94-3, Magnesium pyrophosphate 20752-56-1, Magnesium
 tetrastate, biological studies 20861-69-2, Ammonium magnesium
 sulfate 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (two-part dentifrices contg. divalent metal salts and phosphates for
 dental remineralization)
 RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1999:44966 CAPLUS
 DN 130:85942
 TI Two-part oral products and methods of using same to remineralize teeth
 IN Winston, Anthony E.; Usen, Norman
 PA Enamel, Inc., USA
 SO U.S., 16 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5858333	A	19990112	US 1998-131314	19980807
PRAI US 1998-131314		19980807		
AB				

A two-part oral product capable of remineralizing subsurface lesions and/or mineralizing exposed dentinal tubules in teeth is composed of cationic and anionic discrete parts. The cationic discrete part contains at least one water-soluble calcium salt and, preferably, at least one non-toxic, water-soluble salt of a divalent metal other than calcium, and a first pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The anionic discrete part contains at least one water-soluble phosphate salt and, preferably, at least one water-soluble fluoride salt, and a second pharmaceutically carrier. Preferably, one of the carriers is an aqueous carrier and the other of the carriers is a non-aqueous carrier. The cationic and anionic parts are simultaneously released from the product upon mixing of the product with water and/or saliva to form the mixed aqueous solution. In this way, calcium ions released by the calcium salt and phosphate ions released by the phosphate salt are simultaneously delivered to the tooth surfaces by the solution. To effect subsurface remineralization and/or mineralization, the parts are mixed together to form the mixed aqueous solution, and the solution is then promptly applied to the teeth for a period of time sufficient to allow calcium ions and phosphate ions to diffuse through the tooth surface to the subsurface, where the ions react to form an insol. precipitate onto the lesion and/or tubule, thereby remineralizing such lesion and/or mineralizing such tubule.

IC ICM A61K007-16
 ICS A61K007-18; A61K009-65
 INCL 424067000
 CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 ST dentifrice calcium phosphate remineralization
 IT Dentifrices
 Mouthwashes
 Tooth mineralization
 (two-part dentifrices containing divalent metal salts and phosphates for dental remineralization)
 IT Polyoxalkylenes, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (two-part dentifrices containing divalent metal salts and phosphates for dental remineralization)
 IT 56-81-5, Glycerine, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethyl alcohol, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (as carrier; two-part dentifrices containing divalent metal salts and phosphates for dental remineralization)
 IT 62-54-4, Calcium acetate 142-72-3, Magnesium acetate 299-28-5, Calcium gluconate 853-70-8, Magnesium benzoate 557-27-7, Magnesium propionate 814-80-2, Calcium lactate

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1966:404625 CAPLUS
 DN 65:4625
 ORIF 65:8855-h
 TI Cation-active polymer dispersions
 IN Bergmeister, Eduard; Heckmaier, Joseph
 PA Wacker-Chemie G.m.b.H.
 SO 6 pp.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 3245939		19660412	US 1963-324860	19631119
DE 19621150				
PRAI				
AB				

Stable, cation-active polymer dispersions of ethylenically unsatd. compds. are prepared by free-radical emulsion polymerization by using a cationic dispersing agent and a protective colloid which is a H2O-soluble salt of a polymer prepared from the reaction product of a secondary amine and an unsatd. polymerizable epoxy compound. Thus, 128 g. glycidyl acrylate was added dropwise to a stirred solution of 73 g. Et2NH in 20 g. H2O at 30-40°. The mixture was stirred until the epoxide content was neg. (4-5 hrs.). The solution was diluted to 6% with H2O, adjusted to pH 4 with HOAc, and polymerized with 4.3 g. K2S2O8 (I) at 90° for 2 hrs. The protective colloid solution formed had a viscosity of 6.5 cp. A portion of this solution (250 g.), 1.3 g. cationic emulsifier (Zephrol or Germcol), and 80 g. vinyl acetate (II) were placed in a stirred vessel fitted with a reflux condenser and heated to reflux (65°). I (0.5 g.) was added and 170 g. II was added during 1 hr. An aqueous solution containing 0.3 g. I was added to complete the reaction. A pasty, stable dispersion was obtained that could be distilled with H2O to any extent.

INCL 260029600
 CC 48 (Plastics Technology)
 IT Polymers
 (dispersions of)
 IT 1,2-Propanediol, 3-[bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-, 1-acrylate and 1-methacrylate
 (salts, polymers, dispersions of)
 IT 10312-48-8 15131-17-6 27121-30-8
 (Derived from data in the 7th Collective Formula Index (1962-1966))
 IT 9003-70-7, Benzene, divinyl-, polymer with styrene
 (bromo-methylated)
 IT 79-10-7, Acrylic acid, 3-[bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2-hydroxypropyl esters, salts, polymers, 10312-49-9, Methacrylic acid, 3-[bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2-hydroxypropyl ester, salts, homopolymer (dispersions of)
 IT 106-91-2, Methacrylic acid, 2,3-epoxypropyl ester (reaction product with secondary amines, dispersions of)
 IT 109-59-7, Diethylamine 111-42-2, Ethanol, 2,2'-iminodi- (reaction products with glycidyl acrylate or methacrylate, dispersions of)
 IT 106-90-1, 1-Propanol, 2,3-epoxy-, acrylate 106-90-1, Acrylic acid, 2,3-epoxypropyl ester 106-91-2, 1-Propanol, 2,3-epoxy-, methacrylate (reaction products with secondary amines, dispersions of)

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1962:417313 CAPLUS
DN 57:17313
OREF 57:35857c-h
TI Modification of futile titanium dioxide
AU Ermolaeva, T. A.; Bordina, M. L.; Abramson, D. L.; Smetankina, T. A.;
Amfrieva, N. S.; Potapova, M. P.
SO Uskokochnoe Metalizatsiya I Tsv. Primenenie (1962), (No. 1), 20-5
CODEN: LMAADD; ISSN: 0150-9013
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB Rutile TiO₂ was modified with various inorg. and organic agents to improve its properties as a paint pigment. Standard rutile (70% <1 μ) was mixed with additives when either dry or wet and the mixture was ground. The inorg. additives were Al₂(SO₄)₃, NaAlO₂, Na silicate, and AlPO₄. The modified rutile had improved abrasion resistance. AlPO₄ was the best modifier. Organic additives included melamine-H₂CO and epoxy resins, Al stearate, various amines (primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary ammonium salts), Alkamon OC-2 (quaternary salts of diethylaminoethylglycolic esters of higher fatty acids), Arquad 18 (trimethyloctadecylammonium chloride) and other cationic surfactants. These modifiers had little effect on intensity, hiding power, or atmospheric stability. Modified rutile had, however, 33-50% lower H₂O-sorption capacity, better grindability, and less tendency to settle in prep. dyes. Modification with 1% Alkamon OC-2 gave the best results. Various organosilicon compds. were used to increase the H₂O repellency of rutile, e.g. for enamels used in tropical conditions. Agent GK28-94, added in an amount of 0.25-0.5%, reduced H₂O sorption 66-75% and decreased the photochem. activity. To combine the beneficial effects, rutile was modified with Al compds. together with the surfactants Alkamon OC-2 or Arquad 18. The best combination was AlPO₄ with Alkamon OC-2. The best method consisted of addition of sep. prepared sols. of Al, Si, and P compds. to an aqueous suspension of rutile of (200 g. TiO₂/l.) with continuous stirring, washing to remove H₂O-soluble salts, treatment with quaternary ammonium salts of the Alkamon OC-2 type, filtration, drying, and fine pulverizing. When the modifying agents were 2.8% AlPO₄ and 0.5% Alkamon OC-2, the intensity of the rutile rose 08-20%, the photochem. activity decreased 66-75%, the grindability of the pigment improved, and the stability of coatings to abrasion doubled. Com.-scale tests confirmed the laboratory findings.
CC 43 (Organic Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
IT Coating(s)
(abrasion resistance of, rutile modification in improving)
IT Pigments
(titanium dioxide, of rutile chemical modification of)
IT 96751-10-3
(Derived from data in the 7th Collective Formula Index (1962-1966))
IT 1317-20-2, Rutile
(modification of)
IT 11098-06-8, Alkamon OS 2
(rutile pigment containing)
IT 7784-50-0 Aluminum phosphate, AlPO₄
(rutile pigment modification by)

AN ANSWER 13 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
AN 1969:128196 CAPLUS
DN 53:128196
OREF 53:230121,23013a-d
TI Shampoos containing salts of biertiary diamines
IN Charret, Edouard J. F.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 1146352		19571108	FR	19660329
DE 1061967			DE	
DE 1083504			DE	

AB Shampoos and lotions for hair washing, which have good detergent and softening properties, are described. They contain N-substituted propylenediamines having the general formula $R^1R^2CH_2CH_2CH_2N^+(R^3)_2$ (I), in which R is a straight or branched, saturated or unsatd. aliphatic chain with 12-22 C atoms, 2 of R¹, R², and R³ are each CH₂CH₂OH, and the 3rd is (CH₂CH₂OH)/nCH₂CH₂OH, n is 0 or 1. The I have, simultaneously, nonionic and weak cationic properties. They are used as their water-soluble salts with HCl, H₃PO₄, and organic acids, preferably lactic acid. The bases I are prepared from fatty amines RNH₂ and CH₂CH₂CH₂N by condensation in the mole ratio 1:1. The resulting RNHCH₂CH₂CH₂N is catalytically hydrogenated to RNHCH₂CH₂CH₂NH₂ (II). Ethylene oxide (3-4 moles) is fixed upon 1 mole II so that the 3 H atoms on the N are completely substituted. The bases thus obtained are insol., but can be dispersed. Their neutralization is carried out at 70-80° with hot aqueous solns. of the acids to give a pH of 4-7, preferably 6. An aqueous solution of 50% of the diacetate of I with R containing 18 C atoms (octadecyl or 9-octadecenyl) was liquid at 60°, but became a plastic, homogeneous gel on cooling at 75°. A 30% solution was liquid and clear. For example, ethylene oxide was treated with 324 g. 9-octadecenylaminolpropylamine until the weight increase was 132 g. To the 456 g. N-hydroxyethyl-N',N'-bis(hydroxyethyl)-N-(9-octadecenyl)-propylenediamine obtained (heated to 75°) a solution of 225 g. 80% lactic acid in 1450 g. H₂O at 60° was slowly added with stirring until the pH was 6.5. Upon cooling, a clear 30% diacetate solution was obtained, which could be used directly as a liquid shampoo. The hair washed with these products retains a monomol. layer, which renders it antistatic, lustrous, and soft.

CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, Waxes, and Detergents)
IT Amine (comps. of biertiary di-, shampoos containing)
IT Shampoos (diertiary 1,3-propylenediamine salt-containing)
IT Electric charge (prevention of, shampoos containing salts of biertiary diamines for)
IT Softening agents (salts of biertiary diamines, shampoos containing)
IT Abietic acid, aluminum salt
RL: PREP (Preparation)
IT 105947-38-4
(Quoted from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))
IT 860212-56-2, Ethanol, 2,2'-[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)-9-octadecenylamino]propylamino]di-, diacetate salt 878793-85-2, Lactic acid, compound with 2,2'-[3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)-9-octadecenylamino]propylamino]diethanol (shampoos containing)
IT 109-76-2, 1,3-Propanediamine (N-alkyl derivs., salts, shampoos containing)

AN 7 ANSWER 12 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
 DN 1957:01097 CAPLUS
 DN 54:31097
 OREF 54:6068a-f
 TI Recovering phosphates and heavy minerals from phosphate rock
 IN Baron, Ira M. Le
 PA International Minerals & Chemical Corp.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2914173		19591124	US 1967-675062	19670719
AB	<p>Finely divided Florida-phosphate rock is subjected to flotation in several steps. First an anionic reagent is used to float a phosphate-rich fraction containing the small amount of heavy minerals. Then this fraction is subjected to flotation with a cationic reagent to remove the remaining SiO₂ and the heavy minerals. Finally, the latter is separated from SiO₂ by gravity on a Wilfley table or spiral trough. The ore is first deslimed, and coarse lumps are screened out, the size retained by flotation 36-150-mesh. In the 1st flotation, the slurry contained 50-75% solids content and had a pH of 8-9. The reagent is 0.5 lb./ton of an unsat'd fatty acid, such as oleic, abietic, naphthenic, tall oil, or a soap of such an acid. The concentrates are washed with H₂SO₄ to remove the anionic reagent and with H₂O. In the 2nd flotation, a cationic reagent is used, e.g., an aliphatic amine of high mol. weight containing at least 1 alkyl group having 12-20 C atoms, an ester of an amino alc. with a fatty acid, an alkyl-substituted isourea, or a H₂O-soluble salt thereof. The floated SiO₂ tailings are treated with a mineral acid or NaClO to remove the reagent before the gravity separation of the heavy minerals. The tailings from that separation are subjected to a final flotation to recover phosphate. For example, phosphate rock containing 0.1% heavy minerals was floated with 0.8 lb. tall oil containing 12% kerosene and 2 lb. fuel oil/ton of ore. A float product containing, CaS(P₂O₄)₂ 60, SiO₂ 30, and heavy minerals 1%. This product, after washing with H₂SO₄ and H₂O, was treated as a slurry of 30% solids with NaOH to give pH 7.5-8. To this slurry, 1 lb. kerosene and 0.5 lb./ton of a long-chain aliphatic amine acetate salt containing 75% octadecyl amine and 24% hexadecyl amine were added. The mixture was combined with the 75.6% phosphate product from flotation of the middlings with the same reagent. Flotation of this combination resulted in a final phosphate-residue concentrate and a froth containing 2.9% heavy minerals. This froth was scrubbed with 1 lb. NaClO/ton of solids and washed. A slurry containing 25% solids was run over a Wilfley table at a rate of 1 ton of solids/hr. to give a concentrate containing 93.7% heavy minerals and tailings containing 16.65% phosphate which was retreated. Cf. following abstract</p> <p>18 (Inorganic Industrial Chemicals)</p>				
CC	<p>IT Flotation (of phosphates, from SiO₂, amines in)</p>				
IT	<p>Phosphates (recovery from phosphate rock, three-step flotation in)</p>				
IT	<p>Flotation (recovery of minerals and phosphates from phosphate rocks by three-step)</p>				
IT	<p>Phosphates (rock, SiO₂ flotation from, amines in)</p>				
IT	<p>7756-47-AP, Calcium phosphate, CaS(P₂O₄)₂ RL: PREP (Preparation) (recovery from phosphate rock by three-step flotation)</p>				

ANSWER 14 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

AN 1944:34283 CAPLUS

DN 38:34283

OREF 38:50090-1, 5091A

TI Textile finishing compositions suitable for use with silk, wool or nylon

IN Smith, Joseph E.

PA E. L. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2343089		19440029	US 1940-351083	19400803

AB A substantive textile finishing composition adapted for application to various textile fibers by a process of exhaustion from a dilute aqueous bath comprises a stable aqueous dispersion of a polymerized vinylidene compound such as a polymerized alkyl methacrylate containing as the dispersing agent a substantially nonpolar water-soluble protective colloid of high mol. weight which may be either styrenated, saponified polyvinyl ester, a water-soluble methyl cellulose or a water-soluble ethylene oxide reaction product of oleyl alc., and containing a water soluble salt of a multivalent metal, such as Al acetate, which renders the dispersed polymerized vinyl compound substantive to textile fibers. U. S. 2,343,090 relates to generally similar compns., in which, however, a cationic surfactant agent such as stearyltrimethylammonium bromide or the like is used as the agent for rendering the dispersed vinylidene compound substantive to textile fibers. U. S. 2,343,091 relates to compns. adapted for sizing and finishing textile materials which comprise a stable aqueous dispersion of a polymerized vinylidene compound such as a polymerized alkyl methacrylate having incorporated with it a resin such as "ester gum" which does not contain the vinylidene group, together with a dispersing agent of one of the classes mentioned in U. S. 2,343,089. U. S. 2,343,092 relates to the use of polymerized vinylidene compound and resin not containing the vinylidene group with a dispersing agent and also a water-soluble salt of a multivalent metal as in U. S. 2,343,089. U. S. 2,343,093 relates to compns. for like use and generally similar to those of U. S. 2,343,090 but also containing an admixt. of a resin such as "ester gum" which does not contain the vinylidene group. U. S. 2,343,094 relates to textile finishing compns. comprising a stable aqueous dispersion of a polymerized methyl methacrylate together with an acetate of deacetylated chitin, and, as a dispersing agent, a styrenated polyvinyl acetate having a saponification number of from 5 to 128 and a viscosity in a 4% aqueous solution at 20° of from 20 to 40 centipoises, the amount of the acetate of deacetylated chitin being sufficient to impart to the fiber-finishing composition the property of giving to textiles a nonchalky, delustered finish. Numerous examples with details are given.

CC 25 (Dyes and Textile Chemistry)

IT Nylon

IT Silk

(finishes for, from polymerized vinylidene compds.)

IT Textiles

(finishes or dressings for, from polymerized vinylidene compds.)

IT 74-88-1 Ethylene

(Derivs., textile finishes from polymerized)

=> => d 1-7 bib abs

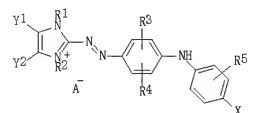
L9 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:737822 CAPLUS
 DN 139:246914
 TI Soluble cationic dyes, their production and their use on hair
 IN Moeckli, Peter
 PA Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 103 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003/076518	A2	2003/0918	WO 2003-EP2199	2003/03/04
WO 2003/076518	A3	2004/02/06		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KS, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2003/227030	A1	2003/09/22	AU 2003-227030	2003/03/04
EP 1483334	A2	2004/12/08	EP 2003-743838	2003/03/04
EP 1483334	B1	2007/07/04		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
JP 2005/020013	T	2005/07/07	JP 2003-574730	2003/03/04
AT 366287	T	2007/07/15	AT 2003-743838	2003/03/04
US 2006/120493	A1	2006/06/09	US 2006-507383	2006/02/02
EP 2002-406179	A	2002/08/11		
WO 2003-EP2199	W	2003/03/04		
MARPAT 139:246914				

AB A process for converting sparingly soluble salts of cationic dyes and inorg. acids into more readily soluble salts of organic acids comprises (a) preparing a sparingly water-soluble salt of the cationic dye with the anion of an inorg. acid, (b) adding thereto, in a monohydric aliphatic alc., an alkali metal salt or an organic acid, (c) filtering off the resulting sparingly soluble alkali metal salt of the inorg. acid, and (d) optionally converting the resulting dye solution into a solid form. The process is simple and the soluble dyes are suitable for application to hair. In an example, 2-(p-aminophenylazo)-1,3-dimethylimidazolium chloride in MeOH was heated with KOAc to give the dark violet dye acetate.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:58169 CAPLUS
 DN 138:108247
 TI Cationic azo dyes, their production and their use in hair coloration
 IN Moeckli, Peter; Froehling, Beate Susanne
 PA Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003/006554	A1	2003/01/23	WO 2001-EP8032	2001/07/11
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2001/279741	A1	2003/01/29	AU 2001-279741	2001/07/11
EP 1404762	A1	2004/04/07	EP 2001-967955	2001/07/11
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
US 2004/143913	A1	2004/07/29	US 2004-483030	2004/01/06
US 7078493	B3	2006/07/18		
PRAI WO 2001-EP8032	W	2001/07/11		
OS MARPAT 138:108247				
GI				



AB Imidazolium azo dyes (I; A- = anion; R1, R2 = H, optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl; R3, R4 = H, optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl, C1-4-alkoxy, halogen; R5 = H, C1-4-alkyl, C1-4-alkoxy, halogen; X = aminocarbonyl-based group; Y1, Y2 = H, optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl, halogen) are obtained for use in components in direct and oxidative hair dyes. The dyes have improved stability in aqueous solution at pH 5-10. In an example, 2-[4-(4-aminophenylamino)phenylazo]-1,3-dimethylimidazolium chloride was N-acetylated to give an acetanilide derivative product which dyed yak hair a brilliant red-tinged violet.

RE CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

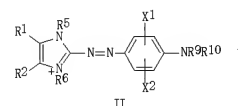
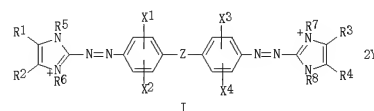
L9 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:503419 CAPLUS
 DN 137:64537
 TI Cationic imidazolium azo dyes, their production and their use
 IN Moeckli, Peter
 PA Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
 CODEN: EPXDDW
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 1219683	A2	2002/07/03	EP 2002-4226	1995/10/25
EP 1219683	A3	2003/01/22		
EP 1219683	B1	2004/06/24		
R:	BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI			
EP 714954	A2	1996/06/05	EP 1995-810659	1995/10/25
EP 714954	A3	1997/10/29		
EP 714954	B1	2002/09/25		
R:	BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI			
PRAI CH 1994-3286	A	1994/11/03		
EP 1995-810659	A3	1995/10/25		
MARPAT 137:64537				

AB The title azo dyes, A1N(R1)Z1N:NX or A1N(R1)Z2N(R2)A2, where A1 and A2 are optionally substituted 4-(2-imidazoliumazo)phenyl (with a neutralizing colorless anion), R1 and R2 are H or optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl, or may form a 5-7-membered ring including N, Z1 is based on an aromatic diamine, Z2 is based on an aliphatic diamine, and X is a coupling component group, are obtained for coloration of cellulosic materials, especially paper. The dyes may be used as powders or in the form of stable aqueous soles. Examples of dye production were given which were based on 1,3-dimethyl-2-(4-methoxyphenylazo)imidazolium chloride, with the methoxy group being replaced by various amines.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:236766 CAPLUS
 DN 136:311215
 TI Imidazolium azo dyes and their use on paper
 IN Moeckli, Peter
 PA Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002/031056	A1	2002/04/18	WO 2001-EP11708	2001/10/10
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2002/015396	A	2002/04/22	AU 2002-15396	2001/10/10
EP 1325085	A1	2003/07/09	EP 2001-968706	2001/10/10
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
BR 2001/014585	A	2003/08/26	BR 2001-14585	2001/10/10
JP 2004/511609	T	2004/04/15	JP 2002-534430	2001/10/10
AT 337049	T	2006/09/15	AT 2001-983540	2001/10/10
ES 2269481	T3	2007/04/01	ES 2001-983540	2001/10/10
TW 280147	B	2007/06/01	TW 2001-90125069	2001/10/11
MX 2003/PA02559	A	2003/06/30	MX 2003-PA2559	2003/03/25
US 2004/049020	A1	2004/03/11	US 2003-598823	2003/04/10
US 6762287	B2	2004/07/13		
IN 2003/CN00673	A	2005/04/15	IN 2003-CN673	2003/05/06
PRAI CH 2000-2006	A	2000/10/12		
WO 2001-EP11708	W	2001/10/10		
OS MARPAT 136:311215				
GI				

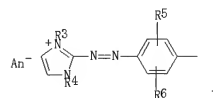


AB Cationic azo dyes (I or II; R1, R2, R3, R4 = H, C1-4-alkyl, halogen, nitro; R5, R6, R7, R8 = C1-4-alkyl optionally containing OH, C1-4-alkoxy, halogen, CN, Ph; R9 = H, C1-4-alkyl; R10 = C5-12-alkyl optionally containing amino, C5-8-cycloalkyl optionally containing amino,

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 AN Ph-substituted C1-4alkyl; R9R10 together with N may form a piperazine ring
 DN substituted at the 4-position; Z = N-terminated bridging group, Y- =
 TI anion) are provided for coloration of fibrous materials such as
 IN paper. In an example, 1,3-dimethyl-2-(4-methoxyphenylazo)imidazolium
 PA chloride was condensed with 1,6-diaminohexane (2:1) to give a red diazo
 SO cationic dye for paper coloration.
 DT RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 LA ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
 FAN.CNT 2

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1996:437901 CAPLUS
 DN 126:89151
 TI Cationic imidazole azo dyes, their preparation and their use on
 IN paper.
 PA Moeckli, Peter
 PA Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
 SO Bur. Pat. Appl., 23 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXD#
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 714954	A2	19960605	EP 1995-810659	19951025
	EP 714954	A3	19971029		
	EP 714954	B1	20020925		
	R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
	EP 1219683	A2	20020703	EP 2002-4226	19951025
	EP 1219683	A3	20030122		
	EP 1219683	B1	20040324		
	R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
	ES 2181761	T3	20030309	ES 1995-810659	19951025
	ES 2215944	T3	20041016	ES 2002-4226	19951025
PRAI	CA 2161947	A1	19960504	CA 1995-2161947	19951101
	JP 08225538	A	19960903	JP 1995-285471	19951102
	US 5708151	A	19980113	US 1995-552153	19951102
	CH 1994-3286	A	19941103		
	EP 1995-810659	A3	19951025		
	MARPAT 126:89151				
OS					
GI					



AB The imidazolium dyes [AN(R1)ZN(R2)]nX (A = I, R1, R2 = H, optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl; R1 and R2 may participate with N and Z in a heterocyclic ring; Z = connecting group; Z = aliphatic or aromatic connecting group; n = 2-4; AN(R1)ZN(R2) as above; Y = coupling component group; Z1 = aromatic connecting group, or AN(R1)ZN(R2)A1 (A, R1, R2 as above; A1 = I; Z 2 = aliphatic connecting group) (An- = colorless anion; R3, R4 = H, optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl; R5, R6 = H, optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl or C1-4-alkoxy) are obtained for use on paper. The dyes are storage stable as concentrated aqueous solns. and provide fast red to violet shades and are produced starting from I derivs. Thus, 1,3-dimethyl-2-(4-methoxyphenylazo)imidazolium chloride was condensed with p-phenylenediamine to give 1,3-dimethyl-2-[4-(4-aminoanilino)phenylazo]imidazolium chloride, which provided violet shades on paper.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1987:121386 CAPLUS
 DN 106:121386
 TI Methine azo compounds
 IN Moeckli, Peter
 PA Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
 SO Bur. Pat. Appl., 61 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXD#
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 176472	A1	19860402	EP 1985-810374	19850816
	EP 176472	B1	19900124		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, SE				
	CH 661275	A5	19870715	CH 1984-4018	19840822
	AT 49771	T	19900215	AT 1985-810374	19850816
	FI 8503172	A	19860223	FI 1985-3172	19850819
	FI 84492	B	19910830		
	FI 84492	C	19911210		
	CA 1261822	A1	19890926	CA 1985-489093	19850820
	NO 8506299	A	19860224	NO 1985-3299	19850821
PRAI	NO 173989	B	19931122		
	NO 173989	C	19940302		
	ZA 8506373	A	19860430	ZA 1985-6373	19850821
	US 4754021	A	19880628	US 1985-767912	19850821
	JP 61111362	A	19860529	JP 1985-183143	19850822
	JP 07021121	B	19950308		
	US 4847364	A	19890711	US 1987-62418	19870616
	US 4883866	A	19891128	US 1988-161288	19880229
	CH 1984-4018	A	19840822		
	EP 1985-810374	A	19850816		
OS	MARPAT 106:121386	A1	19850821		
GI					
AB					

For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB Methine azo compds. I [A = 5- or 6-member heterocyclic ring with a quaternary N; Z = (un)substituted phenylene, naphthalene; R = H, CN, C2-3 alkylene (which may form a 5- or 6-member ring when joined with the quaternary N-atom of ring A); R1 = active methylene group coupling component; X- = anion] are useful for printing or dyeing acrylic, polyamide, polyester fibers, wool, or paper materials. Thus, N-methyl-4-methylpyridinium chloride and 4-acetamidobenzaldehyde were condensed, the intermediate hydrolyzed with concentrated HCl, and the intermediate diazotized and coupled with acetoacetic acid 2-chloroaniline forming II, which dyed paper and acrylic fibers a greenish-yellow color.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1987:6405 CAPLUS
 DN 106:6405
 TI Methine azo compounds
 IN Moeckli, Peter
 PA Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
 SO Bur. Pat. Appl., 69 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXD#
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 176473	A1	19860402	EP 1985-810375	19850816
	EP 176473	B1	19890719		
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, SE				
	CH 661275	A5	19870715	CH 1984-4018	19840822
	FI 8503172	A	19860223	FI 1985-3172	19850819
	FI 84492	B	19910830		
	FI 84492	C	19911210		
	CA 1261822	A1	19890926	CA 1985-489093	19850820
	NO 8506299	A	19860224	NO 1985-3299	19850821
	NO 173989	B	19931122		
PRAI	NO 173989	C	19940302		
	ZA 8506373	A	19860430	ZA 1985-6373	19850821
	US 4754021	A	19880628	US 1985-767912	19850821
	JP 61111362	A	19860529	JP 1985-183143	19850822
	JP 07021121	B	19950308		
	US 4847364	A	19890711	US 1987-62418	19870616
	US 4883866	A	19891128	US 1988-161288	19880229
	CH 1984-4018	A	19840822		
	US 1985-767910	A1	19850821		
	MARPAT 106:6405				
OS					
GI					
AB					

For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB Methine azo compds. I [A = heterocyclic 5- or 6-member ring with quaternary N; m, n = 1, 2 (≥1 of these values must be 2); Z = (un)substituted phenylene, naphthalene; R = H, CN, C2-3 alkylene (which may form a 5- or 6-member ring with the quaternary N-atom of ring A); R1 = coupling component; X- = anion] are useful for dyeing and printing acrylic fibers, polyamides, polyesters, cotton, and paper materials. Thus, N-methyl-4-methylpyridinium chloride and 4-acetamidobenzaldehyde were condensed, and the intermediate hydrolyzed in concentrated HCl under reflux. A 2-fold molar excess of this aminomethine compound was diazotized and coupled with resorcinol forming II, which dyed paper a red-brown color.

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:58:35 ON 28 FEB 2008

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L1      28522 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CATIONIC (L) (((UV OR ULTRAVIOLET) (W) ABSORB
        ER) OR ANTIMICROBIAL OR (OPTICAL BRIGHTENER) OR DYE? OR SALT)
L2      1284147 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALCOHOL OR METHANOL OR ETHANOL OR PROPANOL
        OR ISOPROPANOL OR BUTANOL
L3      3771 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND L2
L4      15970 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SOLUB? (W) SALT
L5      51 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 AND L4
L6      1260710 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((ORGANIC (W) (ACID OR SALT)) OR FORMATE OR
        ACETATE OR PROPIONATE OR BUTYRATE OR MONOCHLOROACETATE OR
        TRIFLUOROACETATE OR TARTRATE OR OXALATE OR STEARATE OR MALEATE
        OR ACRYLATE OR SUCCINATE OR CITRATE OR LACTATE OR METHANESULFON
        ATE OR ETHANESULFONATE)
L7      14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND L6
        D QUE L7 STAT
        D 1-14 BIB ABS IND
        E MOCKLI PETER/AU
        E MOCKLI
        E MOCKLI/AU
        E MOECKLI/AU
L8      42 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MOECKLI P"/AU OR "MOECKLI PETER"/AU
L9      7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 AND CATIONIC AND ANION
        D 1-7 BIB ABS

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FILE HOME

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Page 15

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